

The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1857.

UNTRUE.—The Kenton (Ohio) *Republican* states that the *National Era* receives \$15,000 of Government patronage, and insinuates that it is corrupting us as an Anti-Slavery journal. Somebody has been trifling with the *Republican*. The *Era* has not only never received a farthing's worth of Government patronage, but it has explicitly stated that it would not receive it, as it is opposed in principle to pensioned journalism. "Government patronage" is the mortal enemy of many independence, and for that reason the *Era* eschews it, if for nothing, Will the *Republican* correct its statement?

Democratic government in the domestic concerns of a State depends for all its benefits and securities upon properly-adjusted federal relations with contiguous States.

Nations that have any interests or business beyond their own borders must have leagues and treaties regulating their necessary intercourse. The nearer they lie to each other, and the more frequent their points and occasions of contact, the more detailed and definite the terms of these conventions must be.

The diplomatic agents of the civilized States, Empires, and Kingdoms, residing at, or, as the phrase is, near the several courts and capitals of the world, are, in effect, in all things, except contiguity and convenience, a world's congress of national representatives. The treaties which they form are a part of the public law, which in these days is growing gradually into a code which, when well matured, will vindicate the rights and secure the interests and welfare of all the communities on the globe. Africa, India, and the outlying islands, may not be represented at all in this scattered congress of diplomats; and certain other countries may be very feebly served by their own agents; but there is a balance of interests among the great Powers, and some force in the common conscience of mankind, which will carry on the world's legislation more and more to the world's advantage, as it gets wiser and better, of which the treaty between our own country and the most respectable and powerful of the European States, for the suppression of the slave trade, is an example; and the proposition of the late Secretary of State to exempt all vessels and merchandise afloat from seizure by belligerents, is an advance movement, which, being once pronounced, must sooner or later get itself adopted.

Year by year this public code is maturing, and will enlarge and reform until every nation which has anything to buy or sell, to learn from or teach to any other, will have a constitution and laws covering, guarding, and fostering, all its rights and interests.

But this system of world's law will be as careful to abstain from invading the domestic affairs of the several nations, as it will be to regulate their external relations with each other. Limited thus to its necessities, and kept fully up to them, Republics, Oligarchies, Limited Monarchies, and Despotisms, can become *united States*, to all the intents and purposes of their several policies. They will not need to have the same forms of political constitution, the same religion, industry, products, or language. If they will but attend to their own several concerns, and let the proper business of every other alone, they will get along as fast, and help each other as well, as Providence intends for each and all.

States having generally similar interests and institutions, and conterminous territories, have a nearer intercourse, are more involved in all their outgoings, are capable of greater mutual helpfulness, and are liable to more frequent collisions, in proportion to the number and nature of their affinities, and, for their peace and prosperity, require a closer network of inter-State conventions. When they are so nearly homogeneous as the people of the United States of America, it is clear enough in theory, and it has been proved by a sufficient experience, that all the blood of flesh and blood among the European nations—all their differences of character and qualities—offer no hindrance to the maintenance of peace and order; nay, it is in our experience well proved, that the political union and equality of our institutions, instead of being themselves disturbed by the action of these jarring elements, have the effect of subduing them all into the happiest harmony.

Neither do geographical conditions affect the possibility of a disastrous confederation. Our rivers do not divide the Union; the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies are not its barriers; neither can the gulf, lakes, and seas, of their own proper force, set bounds to it. Free States, honestly and wisely pursuing their own highest welfare, and scrupulously avoiding all wrong to their neighbor States, not only can come in, but in the course of things, must come into the Union, either in form or in effect. The continent belongs to us, and we belong to the continent. The event waits only upon the necessary conditions. And then the latent, perhaps unconscious prophecy in our national name, The United States of America, will be fulfilled.

It must have been under the conviction that a Constitution securing the control of all the specialties and peculiarities of each State to itself, and limiting the Federal Government to the powers and functions of the foreign relations of the several sovereignties included in the Union, would ultimately embrace the continent, by virtue of its adaptations to the needs of the country. It has excluded petitioners from Congress—it has excluded petitions from the Union—it has rifled the mails—it has cut down Mexico—repealed the Texas—conquered Mexico—repealed the Commissary—enacted the Fugitive Slave Law—decided the Dred Scott case—and it has started the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. And, after all, it has done it, and it is done, and straightway has come into the Union, either in form or in effect.

The dissolution of the Union, forsooth! Why, it is the cry of despair, wherever uttered; and good fortune, to every wise man, that the party it is dead beat. In the South it means nothing else than the failure of all means employed to extend Slavery, so as to secure it against its inevitable doom; and in the North, it means that the Constitution of the Union, and the constitution of things, too, stand good against unwaranted invasion.

First of all, they reserved all powers not expressly granted to the Union, to States, respectively, or to the people of the States.

In the Constitutions of the several States, they reserved all the powers necessary for individual liberty to the individual; then they reserved the home interests of the township from the jurisdiction of the county; then they secured exclusive control of its local affairs from the domination of the State authorities; and from the functionaries of every degree of removal from the individual, they took away every power not rigidly required for the exercise of his agency.

Look through every fibre of this admirable frame-work, and the governing principle is everywhere written out legibly—let your neighbor's affairs alone. Everywhere the Government promises to take care of the interests of the individual, but nowhere does it promise to take them from under his own care. It allows him to further his own interests, it forbids him to assail those of his neighbor; it allows him to propagate his opinions, but not in any wise to enforce them against the liberties of his fellow citizens.

Such a Government needs nothing but a fair administration to make it as immortal as the race of mankind, and has within itself a proper force, which can scarcely fail to hold its subjects to a sound understanding of its advantages, and

a faithful and zealous maintenance of its spirit.

The Union is a necessity of the States; by which we mean only that it is their highest and best policy, just as confidence is a necessity of trade, and peace is a necessity of neighborhood, Union, and trust, and peace, may be disturbed by accidents, but men are men; they have a determinate nature, and cannot make or new make themselves at will. That they are fools and rogues occasionally finds some support in history, but there is no probability that twenty-five or thirty millions of them will ever go mad at once. And, until that extraordinary event shall happen, a sentiment of one party and an absurdity of the other will not be able to overcome a necessity of both.

The question of Slavery will have time to settle itself, before the fanaticism of either faction will be able to raise an earthquake about it. Forty years ago, the Union was just as never split as it is now. Forty years hence, it may split again over the brink of a fracture; but, forty years after that, if it is not cured of the mischief, it will be well cured of its fears.

What has happened while this grand problem has been under process of solution? The Northern States have abolished the system for themselves. The region nearest the tropics, which did not so strongly favor the labor of the white races, has been overrun by it. In the great struggle of 1819-20, the compromise line ran between climates, upon the logic that it was a question of latitude; which was an inference from the experience of the States from the Revolution up to that date. Thus far, nothing has happened to alter the conviction that Slavery is limited by geographical and climatic conditions—a proviso in force before Jefferson's or Wilberforce's, and entirely incapable of repeal by Congress. Clay's compromise was struck from the status quo in 1854, but Kansas is a free State by the fiat of nature, and Mr. Douglas will find it, in a year or two hence, in the same category with California, and for the same reasons.

But, while climate sets a boundary to Slavery, it does not give it a license. It has been caught prowling about the line, where it could make a living, and it has been driven below the limits where, by permission, it was capable of getting along. And what is still more to the purpose, its history shows that it is nowhere capable of sustaining itself against Providence and the progress of things. In the barbarous and chivalrous ages of Northern Europe, it had undisputed possession. It never had its place on any other terms. It is a bad system, requiring a bad state of things for its maintenance, and it goes down inevitably whenever a better order of life and industry comes into the field against it. It was not merely British philanthropy that abolished it in the West Indies; it had broken down utterly before it was bought out; and the bondholders and mortgagees of the planter in London gave their aid to emancipation simply because they were to receive nineteen out of the twenty millions granted by Parliament in confiscation of their bankrupt debtors. The slaves were worth nothing to their masters, and the masters were worth less to them and to themselves. They had been wasting the slaves at the rate of two and four per cent, per annum, and merely went into bankruptcy under disguise of selling off at low cost to close the concern.

The President has appointed D. R. Eckles, Esq., of Indiana, to the office of Chief Justice of the U. S. Court for the Southern District. We know nothing of Mr. Eckles, but the Administration journals speak highly of him.

It is reported that Governor Wise, of Virginia, is about to write a letter to the Southern States, approving of Governor Walker's course in Kansas.

The profits of the Congressional Printing, for the two last sessions of Congress, are said to be four hundred thousand dollars.

It is rumored, in certain circles, that Colonel Forney's new journal will support Howell Cobb for the Presidency in 1860. The *Pennsylvanian* is out in a strong article against the course pursued by Colonel Forney, in establishing a new journal.

The report of the *N. Y. Tribune*, respecting the weakness of the walls of the Capitol, which we quoted last week, is denied by the *Star*. It says that the work upon the rotunda is going on, and that the walls are simply strong to bear the weight of the structure.

The following item from "Ion, of the Baltimore Sun," will explain itself. Officers take notice:

"Die, and none resign! The courtesy and the patience of the Administration is exhausted, and will no longer wait for vacancies in the diplomatic and consular corps. A commission can no longer be a sinecure."

"Die, and none resign! It is this position which can no longer be a sinecure consistently with the convenience of incumbents. The Administration positively declare that they will no longer. They will proceed to day to make some of the diplomatic and consular appointments."

We extract from the volume a few paragraphs, which will show its style and character.

In the following language, the book informs the reader what Slavery has done for the South:

"For the last sixty-eight years, slaveholders have been the sole and constant representatives of the South—and what have they accomplished? It requires but little time and few words to tell the story of their indolence and unbalanced performances. In fact, with what we consider to be the sole exception of the *Anti-Slavery*, Climate is only one of the conditions which allows it such existence as it chances to maintain. The others, which are of the very essence of its character, are such as are certainly giving way in this age of enterprise. Steam and machinery are emancipating all the industries of society. Not only is there a rapid increase of steam power, but the *Anti-Slavery* is rapidly increasing."

The following application for a post office has been received by the Post Office Department from an obscure town in Tennessee, as we are assured by a Washington journal. We trust that the request was granted:

"To Gov. Brown, Boston. Postmaster General:

"DEAR SIR: We, a portion of your old constituents who delighted to honor you—were it not for the sake of our friends, we would not have written to you again."

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Snow's Store, Vt., July 14, 1857.
To the Editor of the *National Era*:

The absence of all political excitement takes one of the most peaceful topics from a local correspondence, especially in the country, where remarkable and striking events are "like angels' visits, few and far between"; but there is one, always new, always interesting, and must be so, while people have hungry stomachs to fill, and the imperative demands of an appetite to supply. I don't believe it any more possible for a man to talk politics on an empty stomach, than some man (I forgot his name) said it was to incite rebellion in a well-peopled place.

Our season has been a remarkable one so far, whether from the "great comet," or some other cause, to depose it is unknown.

The season has been cold, almost without a parallel, except perhaps the cold summer of 1816, and the heavy rains lead farmers to expect even larger crops of grass than usual. I have conversed with many of our farmers who think that their crops will short of that last year. Corn (our principal grain crop) looks very small and unimposing, and will need the most favorable weather to insure a medium crop; but within two weeks it has improved very much, but the continued cold nights hinder the rapid process it usually makes at this season of the year.

Yours, &c., W. S.

sheaf. They had toiled all the day, until, wearied and hungry, each round, as they circled the yellow field, made them more anxious for the bread of life. The old lady would repeat to them encouragingly, as though the staff of life was about to be served to them, "Another round, and then." Still encouraged, they swept the field, until one man, no longer able, turned and said, "And then what?" The old lady quickly replied, "Another round." Thus it is with Dame Nature; she is ever pointing us to another cycle, when poor humanity expects to rest; but a still, small voice whispers "Another round." The wheat fields are toasting their bearded heads, laden with the filling grain, far to the westward, like the invading Goths, upon the footstep of civilization, with this exception—one destroyed, the other sustains. Never yet has Southern Ohio promised a fairer crop, while oats, barley, rye, &c., are bearing, heavily laden, ready to drop from the touch of the iron tooth, which has become a monster, hydra-headed, in the shape of patents, and covers the Western world. Its hungry click is still, as it glides over the millions of acres where toiled the weary axeman only a few years ago; where hung the heavy shades that shut the sunlight from the earth.

Yours, &c., W. S.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Hadjaz, July 15.—The steamer *America*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst., arrived here this afternoon.

The *America* left Liverpool at 9 o'clock A. M. and reached here at 1 o'clock to-day.

The North America arrived on the 2d.

The news is not of much importance.

Revolutionary movements had taken place in Naples. A party of insurgents seized a steamer and fled to the Island of Ponza and liberated 300 prisoners. Subsequently the steamer was captured by a frigate. Many new arrests had been made.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings are uniform. The House of Lords has passed to a second reading the bill for the redemption of the Sounding.

Mr. Baring called the attention of the House of Commons to the necessity of taking steps to facilitate by emigration a supply of British labor in British Guiana.

The American merchants of Liverpool gave a banquet on the 10th July to the officers of the steamer Niagara, who were also to dine with the Mayor of Liverpool.

FRANCE.

Gen. Cavaignac has been officially announced as an opposition candidate.

Advices from Ralyria announce more victories by the French troops who were masters of the whole country.

It is reported the Emperor and Empress of France are about to visit the exhibition at Manchester.

The steamer Fox, fitted out by Lady Franklin, has sailed for the Arctic region.

The steamer *Minerva* will be launched in September, that she will be launched in September, but will not proceed to Portland till April. Her total cost will be nearly £600,000 sterling.

A depression in the Paris Bourse has given rise to a rumor that the Government contemplates a reduction in the amount of discount by the Bank of France is looked for.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says that the revolutionaries of Milan, who had been exiled to Madrid, are now in Italy, and that the revolution is more magnificent than originally supposed.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

IMPORTANT KANSAS NEWS.—Philadelphia, July 17.—The *St. Louis Democrat* has advised Kansas, stating that Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation to the effect that the State of Kansas will not be admitted to the Union, but will remain a territory, and to that effect will not proceed to Portland till April.

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SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says that the revolutionaries of Madrid, who had been exiled to Spain, are now in Italy, and that the revolution is more magnificent than originally supposed.

Twenty-one conspirators have been arrested, who are said to be connected with the conspirators recently arrested at Genoa, who professed to proclaim a republic in that city.

GERMANY.

Diplomatic difficulties with Belgium continue, and the Foreign Minister was awaiting his passport.

The action of the German Government in the principalities, assuming that the people of the polities of the day—this being a matter of integrity, wherein the principle has been settled. It does not involve any matter of interest to us.

ITALY.

The revolutionary movement at Leghorn has been suppressed.

Advices received at Paris on Friday, however, announce further insurrections in Italy, organized by Mazzini. Two hundred arrests had been made in Genoa, and muskets and large quantities of ammunition had been seized.

A dispatch from Vienna announces another attempted insurrection at Sapi, in the Neapolitan territory.

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ITALY.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that the affair is likely to assume some importance.

Foreign Minister had visited the Belgian Minister, and it was reported that the Foreign Minister had addressed himself to Lawrence.

The trouble grew out of the tax law, and the refusal of the inhabitants to recognize the Sultan, and at the last accounts, were to organize under the Tepkera charter.

A meeting of the above-mentioned diplomats had already been held at the house of the Russian ambassador.

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Foreign Minister had visited the Belgian Minister, and it was reported that the Foreign Minister had addressed himself to Lawrence.

The trouble grew out of the tax law, and the refusal of the inhabitants to recognize the Sultan, and at the last accounts, were to organize under the Tepkera charter.

FRANCE.

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